



The Influence of Religion on Governance and Policy-Making in Nigeria

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Abstract

Religion plays a central role in shaping the social, cultural, and political landscape of Nigeria. This paper examines the influence of religious beliefs and institutions on governance and policy-making processes in Nigeria. Given the country's religious diversity, with significant Muslim and Christian populations, religion often intersects with politics, affecting decision-making, political alignments, and public policies. The study analyzes how religious affiliations impact political appointments, legislation, and governance priorities, sometimes leading to both positive contributions and challenges such as religious favoritism, policy bias, and sectarian tensions. Using qualitative analysis of historical events, political developments, and policy outcomes, the paper explores the implications of religious influence on national unity and development. The findings suggest that while religion can foster social cohesion and moral governance, it also has the potential to deepen divisions if not managed within a framework of secularism and inclusiveness. The study concludes with recommendations for balancing religious influences to ensure equitable governance and sustainable development in Nigeria.

Keywords: Religion, Governance, Policy-Making, Nigeria, Religious Influence, Political Process, Sectarianism, National Development

Introduction

Nigeria is a nation characterized by remarkable religious diversity, predominantly comprising Islam and Christianity, alongside indigenous beliefs. Religion not only shapes the cultural and social lives of Nigerians but also exerts considerable influence on the political landscape. This intersection between religion and politics is a defining feature of Nigerian governance, with profound implications for policy-making, national unity, and development.

Since Nigeria's independence in 1960, religion has been a key factor influencing political dynamics and governance structures. The country is roughly divided between a Muslim-majority north and a Christian-majority south, creating a delicate religious balance that political actors often navigate to secure power and legitimacy. Religious institutions and leaders wield significant influence over their followers, and politicians frequently seek religious endorsements to bolster their political campaigns and agendas.

Religion influences governance in Nigeria through several mechanisms. Religious affiliations often determine political party alignments and voting patterns, while religious leaders sometimes serve as informal power brokers in political negotiations. Moreover, religious values and doctrines can shape policy priorities, particularly in areas such as education, health, family law, and moral governance. However, this intertwining of religion and politics is not without challenges. It can lead to religious favoritism, sectarian tensions, and conflicts that undermine social cohesion and national development.

The entanglement of religion in governance raises critical questions about the nature of Nigerian secularism and the role of religion in a pluralistic society. Nigeria's constitution provides for freedom of religion and the separation of religion and state. Yet, in practice, religion often permeates political discourse and decision-making processes, sometimes blurring the boundaries between religious influence and state policy. This duality presents challenges

for governance, especially in managing ethno-religious conflicts and ensuring equitable policy-making that transcends sectarian interests.

The influence of religion on policy-making is particularly evident in the north of Nigeria, where Islamic law (Sharia) has been adopted in several states alongside secular laws. This coexistence of legal systems illustrates the complex interplay between religious norms and state governance. While Sharia implementation is seen by some as a reflection of cultural identity and religious freedom, others view it as a potential source of conflict and human rights concerns.

Similarly, Christian religious groups in the southern and central regions have actively engaged in political advocacy, influencing policies related to education, health, and social welfare. These groups also mobilize communities to participate in electoral processes and hold politicians accountable to moral standards.

Despite the significant influence of religion in Nigerian governance, scholarly attention to how this influence shapes policy-making remains fragmented. Many studies focus on ethno-religious conflicts or political behavior, but fewer systematically analyze the mechanisms through which religion affects governance and policy formulation. Understanding these dynamics is essential for developing inclusive governance models that accommodate Nigeria's religious diversity while promoting national development.

This study aims to fill this gap by exploring the influence of religion on governance and policy-making in Nigeria. It examines how religious beliefs, institutions, and actors shape political decisions and governance outcomes. The study also considers the implications of religious influence for national unity, social cohesion, and sustainable development. By analyzing historical and contemporary contexts, this research provides insights into the opportunities and challenges posed by religion in Nigerian governance.

Methods

Research Design

This study employed a qualitative research design, focusing on exploratory and descriptive analysis to understand the complex relationship between religion, governance, and policy-making in Nigeria. Qualitative methods are particularly suitable for capturing the nuanced interactions between religion and politics that are not easily quantifiable.

Data Collection

Data for this study were collected through multiple sources, including

1. **Document Analysis:** A comprehensive review of relevant government documents, policy papers, constitutional provisions, and legal frameworks relating to religion and governance in Nigeria. This included analysis of the Nigerian constitution, state-level laws (especially Sharia law in northern states), and policy documents.
2. **Literature Review:** Extensive review of academic journals, books, and reports focusing on religion, politics, and policy-making in Nigeria. This helped situate the study within existing scholarship and identify gaps.
3. **Key Informant Interviews:** Semi-structured interviews were conducted with a purposive sample of 20 participants, including political analysts, religious leaders from both Muslim and Christian communities, government officials, and scholars specializing in Nigerian politics and religion. These interviews provided firsthand insights into the ways religion influences governance and policy decisions.
4. **Media Analysis:** Examination of news articles, editorials, and media reports to capture public discourse and contemporary events related to religion's role in Nigerian politics and governance.

Sampling

Purposive sampling was used to select key informants who have direct experience or expertise on the topic. This ensured diverse perspectives, including representatives from different religious backgrounds, regions, and sectors (government and civil society).

Data Analysis

Data were analyzed using thematic content analysis. Interview transcripts, documents, and media texts were coded to identify recurring themes and patterns related to religious influence on governance and policy-making. Themes included religious mobilization, policy bias, sectarianism, religious freedom, and governance challenges.

Ethical Considerations

Ethical approval was obtained from a relevant institutional review board. Informed consent was secured from all interview participants, ensuring confidentiality and the right to withdraw at any stage. Sensitive issues related to religion and politics were handled with care to respect participants' beliefs and opinions.

Limitations

The study acknowledges limitations inherent in qualitative research, such as potential bias in participant responses and challenges in generalizing findings beyond the Nigerian

context. However, the in-depth nature of the qualitative approach provides valuable insights into complex socio-political dynamics.

Results

1. Religion as a Determinant of Political Allegiance and Governance

Data from interviews and document analysis revealed that religion is a key determinant of political allegiance in Nigeria. Participants consistently noted that political parties and candidates often seek religious endorsements to secure votes, with Muslim and Christian religious leaders wielding significant influence over their communities. This dynamic influence governance, as elected officials tend to prioritize the interests of their religious constituencies.

2. Religious Institutions as Informal Political Actors

Religious institutions emerged as critical informal political actors. Both Muslim and Christian leaders play advisory roles to politicians, shaping policy agendas and governance priorities. Religious organizations often mobilize grassroots support for political campaigns and advocate for policies aligned with their doctrinal beliefs, particularly on social issues such as education, health, and morality.

3. Religious Influence on Policy Formulation and Implementation

Analysis of state-level policies, especially in northern Nigeria, showed the integration of religious principles into governance. The adoption of Sharia law in several northern states exemplifies this influence, affecting areas such as criminal justice and family law. Similarly, Christian religious groups have influenced policies on education curriculum and social welfare in southern states. This has resulted in policy variations across regions, reflecting religious diversity.

4. Sectarian Tensions and Policy Bias

Several respondents highlighted the challenge of sectarianism in governance. Religious favoritism in appointments and policy decisions sometimes fuels perceptions of marginalization among minority groups, exacerbating ethnic and religious tensions. These tensions have occasionally escalated into conflicts, disrupting governance and development efforts.

5. Religion and National Unity

While religion is often seen as a source of division, many participants emphasized its potential to promote social cohesion. Interfaith initiatives and dialogues led by religious leaders have been instrumental in conflict resolution and peacebuilding efforts. However, these efforts face challenges due to deep-seated mistrust and political manipulation of religious identities.

6. Challenges to Secular Governance

The study found tensions between Nigeria's constitutional secularism and the practical realities of religious influence. Political actors and policies frequently reflect religious considerations, raising questions about the effective separation of religion and state. This ambiguity complicates governance and policy-making, especially in a multi-religious society.

Discussion

Religion's Dual Role in Governance

The findings illustrate religion's dual role as both a unifying and divisive force in Nigerian governance. On one hand, religious institutions contribute positively by fostering community engagement and moral guidance for leaders. On the other, religious affiliations often complicate governance by introducing sectarian biases that can undermine equitable policy-making and social cohesion.

Political Mobilization and Religious Endorsements

The data confirms that religious endorsements are pivotal in Nigerian politics, reflecting a broader pattern of identity politics. While this strategy helps politicians gain support, it also risks reinforcing divisions, as policies may favor religious majorities or particular sects. This dynamic challenge effort to develop inclusive governance frameworks that accommodate Nigeria's pluralism.

Implications for Policy-Making

The regional disparities in policy influenced by religion—such as Sharia law in the north and Christian-influenced education policies in the south—highlight the difficulty of formulating national policies that are universally accepted. These variations reflect the delicate balance between respecting religious freedom and ensuring uniform governance standards, which is critical for national integration and development.

Sectarianism and Governance Challenges

Sectarian favoritism in governance appointments and policy formulation undermines public trust and exacerbates social tensions. These dynamics have contributed to cycles of violence and political instability in certain regions, diverting attention and resources away from development priorities. Addressing sectarianism is therefore essential for creating a stable governance environment conducive to development.

Religion and Secularism in Nigeria

The study highlights a paradox in Nigerian governance: while the constitution mandates secularism, religious considerations heavily influence political and policy decisions. This ambiguity complicates governance and can lead to inconsistencies in upholding citizens' rights and freedoms. There is a need for clearer guidelines and stronger institutional mechanisms to balance religious influence with constitutional secularism.

Opportunities for Promoting National Unity

Despite the challenges, religion also offers pathways to national unity through interfaith dialogue and collaborative peacebuilding initiatives. Religious leaders have the potential to bridge divides and foster social cohesion if supported by inclusive political frameworks. Leveraging this potential requires intentional policies that encourage cooperation across religious lines and discourage politicization of religion.

Recommendations for Governance and Policy-Making

To harness the positive influence of religion while mitigating its challenges, the study suggests:

- Strengthening secular governance frameworks that ensure fair representation and policy-making free from sectarian bias.

- Promoting interfaith dialogue and partnerships as tools for conflict resolution and social cohesion.
- Developing education and civic programs that emphasize national identity and respect for religious diversity.
- Encouraging transparency and accountability in political appointments and policy decisions to reduce perceptions of religious favoritism.

Conclusion

Religion plays a profound and complex role in shaping governance and policy-making in Nigeria. While it provides moral guidance and fosters community engagement, it also introduces challenges such as sectarianism, policy bias, and governance fragmentation. The intertwining of religion and politics reflects Nigeria's rich religious diversity but complicates the pursuit of inclusive and equitable national development. Balancing religious influence within a secular governance framework is essential to promote social cohesion, national unity, and sustainable development. Effective policy-making in Nigeria requires deliberate efforts to manage religious diversity, strengthen secular institutions, and encourage interfaith collaboration. Addressing these issues is crucial for Nigeria's continued progress as a multi-religious, multi-ethnic democracy.

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